#### Amusements Co-Night.

ARBEY'S PARK TH ATRE-" Le Voyage En Suisso." ARBEY'S PARK IN ATRIC LO VOYAGE EN CUESO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—" Michael Strogoff."

ELGO FERA HOUSE—"The Mascotte."

BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Michael Strogoff."

DALY'S THEATRE—" Michael Strogoff."

GERMANIA THEATRE—" Madame Angot."

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—"The World."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—"William an SUSHI." HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-" Mme. Favart."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-" The Professor."

MADISON SOURCE PROTESTANCE—" The Prof SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. THEATRE COMIQUE—" The MAJOR." UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" The Rivals."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Circus.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT (LALL—CORRECT.)

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TRACHERS-6th Page-6th column.

Ensiness Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island Beach, will remain open until September 22. WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME,—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentionen, in combining the pure oil and hime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the tasts, and its effects in lung complaints are traily wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without market effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. He sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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## New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- In Egypt leading natives are calling for a convocation of the Assembly of Notables; Cherif Pacha favors the scheme. === A. Shaw's cricket team have sailed from Queenstown for this port. Messrs. Dickson and Givan have asked Secretary Forster to release the Irish "suspects." Prayers for the recovery of President Garfield were offered in London churches yesterday.

DOMESTIC.-The President, after passing a comparatively quiet and comfortable day yesterday, suffered in the evening from the return of a chill === Five men were drowned last Friday in attempting to cross the Columbia River, Oregon. == The organ factory of Beatty & Co., at Washington, N. J., was to tally destroyed by fire; loss \$200,000; partially insured. = A new Roman Catholic church was conscrated at Baltimore,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Rev. Dr. Bellows and Robert Coliyer preached, yesterday, about the President, ==== The weather was so pleasant that to Coney Island, - The Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn was dedicated. == John Kelly has given to a TRIBUNE reporter his views of the politi-THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indi-

cate slight changes in temperature and fair and partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday Highest, 82°; lowest, 55°; average, 68%.

A special correspondent at the Electrical Exhibition in Paris makes a rapid review of the main features of the exhibition. The mere summary of the names of inventors of electric lights will give many readers an enlarged idea of the development of this new branch of practical science. Some of the minor electric devices alluded to are curious as well as use-

Stirring news must shortly be expected from the Apache country in Arizona. The troops have been preparing for a general concentration upon the White Mountain Apaches. General Carr was to advance with his command from Fort Apache toward Cibicu Creek, and two other commands were to move by other routes upon the same point. The hostile Indians are known to be in that region, and a conflict is inevitable, if it has not already taken place.

The Cotton Exposition bids fair, judging from the details given by a correspondent, to fulfil all the expectations formed of it. One interesting feature fixes its character as a practical exhibition-much of the machinery received for display has been taken from the regular stock of manufacturers too busy with orders to waste time in getting up nickelplated and silver-plated and gilded exhibits. The machinery will therefore be shown just as it is, both in appearance and make, and not as it can be made to be by special effort.

Mr. John Kelly says, in an interview reported elsewhere, in respense to the question whether the State Convention is likely to give Tammany Hall a representation, "No sane man " will take a nomination on the Democratic "State ticket this fall unless he has a reason-"able certainty that he will receive the united "support of the party." As to Tammany's course, in case the delegation should be shut out altogether, Mr. Kelly would only say that it would not be dictated by passion or prejudice, and would be taken only after careful consultation. These may be the words of a man who is ready to offer himself to the hoofs of the rural Democracy, to be stepped upon and otherwise maltreated, but they do not read

In Egypt, Cherif Pacha continues to keep in accord with the military party that placed him in power. Like them, he desires that the assembly of Notables shall be convened. This assemblage, which was revived in 1867, and is composed largely of village sheiks, receives from the Privy Council an account of the national expenditure. It has not attained Parliamentary dignity or power, but, sustained by the army, it might enlarge its authority and take steps to rescue Egypt from the Auglo-

al finances. England and France have reason for anxiety, but as Germany and Russia are disposed to make the fate of Egypt a European question, the Western Powers will be tardy in provoking any complications which they can avoid.

person more safe in New-York City than a on lost child. Under the police regulations lost on children are immediately taken to the nearest | port station and then to police headquarters, and a business days. From all the ports, the exports description is, if necessary, wired to every station. The auxious parent has, therefore, as a 51,726 bales for the corresponding week last rule, oaly to go to the nearest station, and, after a reasonable time, will bear news. This admirable system, which is subject, of course, to the rare exception of abductions, was set at naught on Saturday by a stupid policeman, who told a family, into whose hands a child had strayed, "to keep her till morning." The result was twenty-four hours of anxiety for the parents, whose distress was probably not less kees because they happen to be very poor. Superintendent Walling is said to be on the track of that policeman, and it is to be hoped he may catch up with him.

The news that there has been but slight, if any, improvement in the President's condition since Saturday, coupled with the announcement that last evening he had another chill, will be received by the country with deep sorrow. The gravity of the situation is apparent. Probably there has been no time when the President's condition seemed so precarious, with the exception of that dark Friday, the almost abandoned hope. The figures of the doubtedly indicated extreme weakness rather than any feature of encouragement. The same figures were substantially repeated in the evening bulletin. Not long after this was issued, the President had a chill lasting about ten minutes, slight as compared with the former chills, but still, to use Dr. Bliss's words, "severe enough." The pulse at this time reached 140, a much higher figure than any ever recorded in the official bulletins, if not the highest recorded at any time. It is evident that the President's condition is one of extreme weakness. Attorney-General MacVeagh goes so far in his dispatch to Mr. Lowell as to say that the President has been slowly growing weaker, and his present condition excites the gravest apprehension. An extension of the lung trouble is feared, and there are, of course, indefinite possibilities of other complications which might seriously tax the enfeebled body. It must be borne in mind, however, that this is a struggle between waste and repair, and that repair has its chance as well as waste. There may be a rally as mexpected as the relapse. The President has shown wonderful tenacity, and the end is not yet.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

During the past week the Treasury has paid out in this city \$1,434,613 more than it has received from all sources, though its receipts include \$3,200,000 from the mints. Hence it has paid to the banks \$4,600,000 more than has been taken from the local money market, and yet the banks report no gain in reserves. As usual, it may be said that their statement of averages represents their condition about Wednesday, so that receipts from the Treasury of \$2,500,500 since that day have not yet been fully felt in the averages. But the same explanation has been made repeatedly, and meanwhile the absorption and disappearance of money has continned. The disbursements of the Treasury have been very large since Wednesday, August 24, when payments on the 104th call began, and yet the banks have gained but little. Supposing that Saturday's statement represents approximately the condition of the banks on the majority of the members of that they held \$78,362,300. Thus they gained in three weeks only \$1,279,200. But the Treasury, meanwhile, has disbursed \$14,442,009 in excess of its receipts from other sources than the mints. During the week ending on the 31st, receiving \$100,000 from the mints, it disbursed \$2,768,866 in excess of all other receipts, and yet the banks lost \$400,600 in reserve. During the week ending on the 7th, receiving \$3,300,000 from the mints, the Treasury disbursed \$7,676,192 in excess of all other receipts, and yet the banks gained only \$1,716,400 in reserve. During the week ending on the 14th, receiving \$1,000,000 in silver certificates and \$1,000,000 from the mint, the Treasury disbursed \$3,996,951 in excess of all other receipts, and yet the banks lost \$36,600 in reserve. These facts show an absorption or disappearance of \$13,162,800 during the three weeks which correspond most nearly with the period covered by the three bank statements, and the Treasury has, moreover, disbursed since last Wednesday \$2,505,505 in excess of other receipts than \$1,200,000 from the mints. Of the \$15,668,305 which has thus disap-

peared some part has gone to the interior. Yet it seems remarkable that so large a sum should be called for when the country had for two years been filling all its channels of circulation with specie, and had been making particularly large drafts ever since July, and when, moreover, the Treasury was disbursing largely to holders of bonds and to pensioners throughout the country. About \$10,000,000 has been paid out to pensioners this month. Saturday night \$16,721,450 registered fives had been presented for payment since August 23, and \$6,829,900 conpon fives since August 12, of which about \$14,000,000 has been paid within three and a half weeks. Payments of interest on these bonds, and of \$2,800,000 interest on the four and a half per cents, have also been made. Out of over \$33,000,000 thus disbursed, but little can have come into this market, because payments on account of the Assay Office for imported gold have amounted to \$10,548,793 within the past three weeks, leaving only about \$5,000,000 of the excess of Treasury payments over receipts to be accounted for. An immense amount of money must, therefore, have gone from the Treasury direct to the interior, it would be naturally inferred and the demands upon this city would that be light. The Financial Chronicle, moreover, prints returns of the receipts and shipments each week by the leading banks, which show that the net shipments for three weeks have amounted to only \$2,033,700, and yet more than seven times as much has in some way disappeared The Assay Office still had on hand on Saturday about \$1,800,000 in gold, for which payments are yet to be made. It is supposed that about \$4,900,000 more is now on the way hither from Europe, the receipts since the specie movement began in July having been \$14,561,967. But there will be an almost total stoppage of receipts next week, for shipments of only \$350,000 have been reported

the markets give promise of an immediate revival of exports.

The most unfavorable symptom is the stoppage of cotton mills in England, in order to break up the ring of speculators who have been artificially advancing the price of cotton. In this market, the price was pushed Under ordinary circumstances there is no up to 1234 cents for middling uplands Friday the 9th, but fell to 12 cents Saturday last, the sales for exhaving been only 1,513 bales in seven last week were only 29,515 bales, against year. In petroleum, also, active speculation has checked the exports, which fell off over 30 per cent last week. The reported collapse of the speculative clique would be of decided public benefit. In spite of the reported closing of the pool in wheat, the prices of grain have been strongly sustained, and the exports have been small. For eight weeks ending September 14, the decrease in exports of wheat, in comparison with the corresponding weeks last year, was nearly 50 per cent, and of corn about 30 per cent. Stocks are accumulating, and there is some fear of a grain blockade because of a deficiency of storage room in Atlantic cities.

The temporary decrease of exports, however, is the only unfavorable feature in the commercial and industrial status. The volume of business is large beyond all precedent for the season, and low railroad rates have induced great numbers of buyers to come to this city who have been making their purchases of late years in Western markets. There is no indi-26th of August, when even his physicians had cation that the fall and winter trade will be diminished by the decreased yield of grain; pulse and temperature in the morning bulletin indeed, with an advance of forty or fifty per were both comparatively low, but these un- cent in prices, the farmers expect to get as much money, or even more, for their crops this year than they did for their crops of 1880. At present speculators are giving them a chance to do so, which they are embracing,

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

Political "issues," like poets, are born, not made. At present, there seems to the Democratic party a melancholy dearth of available points of controversy. Hence that party is trying to manufacture some, and, by its peculiar behavior, helps to enlighten mankind as to its spirit and character. In one State it is a Temperance party, and in another Anti-Temperance. In one State it believes in robbing public creditors without limit; in another it professes holy horror because Independents have proposed adjustment of the debt. In Maine, the Democratic party swallows itself, and gives as many votes as it can to the Greenback faction. In Ohio, it tries to forget that in 1879 it supported repudiators.

The Democratic party has neither principles nor ideas. We could resist it better if it had either. Its open and notorious alliance with every sort, in either of the States, is a confession that the party has ceased to have any fixed political principles of its own. I hoists with no higher aim than to get what plunder it can. At the same time the Republican party is compelled, by the character of its supporters, to adhere faithfully to certain principles.

The two parties will never contend seriously about reform of the Civil Service. The Republicans are in favor of such a reform, and, though their steps in that direction are retarded by personal interests and practical difficulties, they make steady progress. The Democrats, on the other hand, make loud professions and unlimited promises, but there is not the least reason thus far for the belief that they would go as far, if in charge of the

Government, as the Republicans have gone. The Democratic party does not dare to pretend to be hostile to a protective tariff. This was shown in the campaign of 1880. Yet of public policy. Even if this is true, the party can make no fight on that question. Governor Hendricks asks, in a recent magazine article, with some show of earnestness, whether Pennsylvania and Massachusetts shall rule the country. But he forgets that it would be as easy to get a vote against protection in Ohio as in Pennsylvania, and more easy to than in Massachusetts.

The financial issues have been nearly worked out. The wildest advocates of fiat money have been obliged to seek quiet. The country is not going to turn back upon its present financial policy as long as that policy works well, and the opponents of the Republican party see that it works so well that they have no room and no excuse for present resistance. They look forward with some hope to a time when the Government may be embarrassed by silver coinage. But they know that the game is lost for them at the present.

There is but one question upon which political parties can yet divide with earnest purpose on either side. The Democrats do not mean to make a fight about the Civil Service, or the Tariff, or the Currency. But they do mean, if they can, to retain the Electoral and Congressional votes of the Solid South. This they will do, as events have proved, at almost any expense of public odium. They virtually admit that they have no chance of success except by stealing the votes of Southern States. Hence, they propose to steal these votes, and they are ready to fight, even at the risk of disorganizing the Government, for the repeal or nullification of any laws which tend to restrain them in their stealing. Whatever pretences they make on other subjects. the Democrats will not permit an honest vote and count if they can help it. They are obliged to keep the votes of Southern States, by force or fraud, or to cease to be a party.

# THE FUTURE OF HAWAII.

"Thoughts on the Hawaiian Situation, by a Member of the House of Nobles," is the title of a little pamphlet which comes to us from Honolulu. It is a rather fervid plea for maintaining the independence of the little archipelago kingdom in the Pacific, and appears to be called out by apprehensions excited by recent articles in the San Francisco papers in favor of annexing the islands to the United States. The author, who from his official position is presumably interested in the continuance of the present form of government, grows excited over an imaginary scheme on the part of this country to take forcible possession of Hawaii, and declares that "such an act would provoke a groun of horror and execration throughout the civilized world." He is somewhat reassured, however, by the belief that the American people "would not suffer so foul a " blot to deface their fair fame; an act of such glaring wrong, of such repudiation of the ties which bind and laws that govern Christian "man to sully the glory of their good name, "their character for dealing with all men in the 'spirit of truth and justice."

Apart from its extravagances of language,

what we may suppose to be the native or at least the native official view of the annexation question, and also for its revelations of serious friction in the workings of governmental machinery upon the islands in relation to the treaty-making power which it is feared the King may exercise without the assent of the Legislative Assembly, to the detriment of the independence of the country.

There is one important fact essential to a full comprehension of the Hawaiian situation which is omitted from this little treatise. The native element is fast dying out upon the islands, and the question of population to till the ground and pay taxes has become so important that the King has just been roaming about the world looking for people willing to go to his dominions and become his subjects. It is reported that he regards the Portuguese peasantry with most favor and hopes to induce a few thousands of them to emigrate. If the islands keep their independence and go on in the way they have been going of late, they will soon present the curious spectacle of a country chiefly populated by a mixed and discordant multitude of laborers drawn from the lowest classes of Europe and Asia, and ruled by a handful of intelligent foreigners and a few lingering specimens of a native race so deficient in vitality that it could not keep alive in contact with civilization. The islands lie in the path of our commerce with Asia, the East Indies and Australia. We do not covet them, but we could not consent to their transfer to any European naval power. We have shown our friendship for them by making a treaty which is greatly to the advantage of their industries. Such a thing as forcible annexation is not thought of in this country. If the time should come, however, when the Hawaiians should manifest an earnest desire to become a part of the American Republic, with which their business interests are now closely united, the question might be considered here without regard to the objections of a small class who find their profit in keeping up the present royal Government. That the Hawaiian Archipelago would have a larger and better population and be in every way more prosperous if it were a part of the United States than it can ever be as an independent nation, no one can doubt; but if the Hawaiians want to try their unprofitable experiment of separation awhile longer they need have no fears of tais country. They ought, on the contrary, to look upon us as their natural protector against the old greed of England and the new greed of France and Germany for colonial possessions.

IRISH TRADE.

An exhibition of Irish manufactures is to be held in Dublin, provided enough manufacturers can be found with anything to exhibit. The idea is to set forth the inducements to trade and manufacturing in Ireland before capitalists in so pleasing a light that they shall hasten to embark in them, by which means the labor political vagabonds and renegades of any and problem will be finally solved and, with general and returning prosperity, all insurrectionary spirit laid to rest. The plan is one of those palliative temporizing measures always the black flag and fights the Republican party | thrown by conservatives into the breach of a political disruption like the present, and likely to prove no more efficient than others of its

A chapter on the manufactures of Ireland would be as brief as the famous one upon her snakes. There are none. The linen mills are principally owned by foreign capitalists and worked by Scotch and Scotch-Irish operatives. This is not the class whom the present movement is designed to appease. There has been neither famine nor revolt among the sober, thrifty Protestant North of Ireland folk. The manufactures of poplin which were Ireland's boast sixty years ago have almost ceased altohands were employed in this industry. In vain did the good Lady Lieutenant array herself in the peculiarly Irish fabric; the Irish themselves would neither wear, buy nor make it. As an Wednesday, they then held \$79,641,500 in party are perhaps more in earnest, and instance of the fatal lethargy which has fallen camp at Yorktown. while 2,000,000 tons are imported from England and Wales; and this while the great bituminous coal mines north of Dublin, the lignite in Antrim and the "glance" strata in the southern counties are lying almost untouched. What inducement is offered to the capitalist to invest his money in manufactures in the existing state of affairs? The cotton defeat an anti-protective party in New-York mills in England which closed last week are not calculated to reassure him. If Manchester men cannot sustain an already existing trade, how shall the Irish capitalist hope to build one up under the same conditions ?

DEGREES OF MURDER

A dramatic incident in a Troy court-room illustrates a topic worth understanding by those interested in the criminal reports. King and Hamilton, two convicts in Dannemora prison, quarrelled, soon after the shooting of President Garfield, over the fitness of Vice-President Arthur to succeed to the Presidency. King became so much excited that when at length Hamilton made some strong remarks adverse to the Vice-President, King struck him upon the head with an axe, and then struck second blow. Hamilton was killed on the spot, King was brought to trial for the murder. About an hour and a haif only sufficed for the testimony and arguments and the jury then retired to delibe ate. They were absent a considerable time, and at length returned and asked the judge to give explanations of the difference between the first and see ond degrees of murder. This evinced, of course, that there were members of the jury inclined to prononnce the killing murder in the second degree only. The pusishment of the first degree of murder is death; of the second degree, imprisonment for life Now, the sentence under which King was already imprisoned was to imprisonment for life for a previous murder. Therefore, a verdiet of guilty of murder in the second degree would have been of slight importance to him; it could, at most, only have destroyed such chance as he might have of re ceiving a pardon from his first sentence. As the judge was beginning to answer the question of the jury the prisoner started to his feet and interposed this extraordinary protest:

"Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury, this was not a murder in the second degree. It was a deliberate and premeditated murder. I know that I have done wrong, that I ought to confess the truth, and that I ought to be hanged." Here the prisoner's counsel tried in vain to silence him. "No," continued King, "I have done wrong. It is my duty to confess it, and I cannot belp doing so. I cannot keep still. I plead guilty to murder in the first degree. It was fifteen minutes from the time I struck the first blow with the axe until I struck him the second time, and all this time I kept thinking I will finish this man. If this is not premeditated murder what is it! I have already killed two men. What is my to me! The life of either of those two men whom I have killed is worth a dozen of mine."

The judge, natural y enough, then told the jury that after what the prisoner and said there was no necessity for his explaining the distinction of degrees. The jury retired again, but soon returned, bringing the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of November next.

It is only in modern times that the law-books have spoken of two degrees of murder. Formerly, all forms of murder were punishable by death. But, as every one knows, it gradualty became very difficult to secure a conviction if the circumstances of he case were at all extenuating. When aggravated malice could be proved, lying in ambush, slow porsoning, unusual brutality, or the like, juries were French receivers who now control the nation- since the 10th inst. Nor does the course of the pamphlet has some value as presenting to be deserved. Not so when there was provoca-

tion, or when the killing was a hasty, unconsidered act, or when other circumstances lightened the apparent guilt; in these cases juries would often refuse to convict even upon clear evidence, for the mere reason that hanging would be the result. The judge would explain the law correctly that if they believed there was an intent to kill, however briefly formed, they should pronounce the accused guilty. But they would answer man-slaughter or nor guilty rather than send the accused man to the gallows. It was Pennsylvania, we believe, which first introduced the plan of grading the aggravated, deliberate forms of intentional killing as murder in the first degree, and punishing these only by death; while the less beinens forms were classed in the second degree, and made punishable by imprisonment for life. Nearly half the States have followed suit with smilar statutes. These vary considerably in their phraseology; they draw the line of division somewhat differently; but the general idea is substantially the same, that one who commits a murder out of a deliberate purpose shall be punished with death; one who does so bastilyon a sudden impulse-by imprisonment for life. Various ci cumstances of aggravation are mentioned in several of the taws as characterizing the first degree. According to the new Penal Code of this State, the distinction will be substantially this: The first degree comprises cases of "deliberate and premeditated design" to kill, and cases where the fatal act is one showing special depravity or was done in committing some other beinous crime. The second degree embraces cases where the accused acted without deliberation and presseditation. Convict King was quite correct in his admission that one who maintains a purpose to kill throu-hout fifteen minutes, and then strikes the fatal blow, incars the death penalty.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL. A colored lithograph displayed in many of the shop windows gives a view of Yorktown as it will appear during the approaching centennial celebration of Cornwallis's surrender. It represents a broad green plateau partly covered with a city of white tents and partly open for the manœuvres of troops, a little Virginia village at one corner, and in the fore round a broad blue river crowded with the black fleets of France and America and brightened by scores of white excursion steamers gayly decked with bunting. The plans for the celebration are ripening rapidly. At least 15,000 and perhaps 25,000 citizen soldiers from all parts of the country will go into camp early in October. About the same time the French West India Squadron will arrive and will be received by as large a squadron of our own men-of-war as can be concentrated in York River without detriment to the regular service of the Navy. The descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau and DeGrasse, accompanied by a delegation of officials representing the different departments of the Government of France, will embark this week at Havre to be the guests of the United States, and will be joined here by a number of descendan s of General Steuben who will come from Germany, The whole affair promises to be a unique and exhilarating display of patriotism and of cordial good feeling toward our sister Republic across the At-One of the best features of the celebration will be

the open-air life in the delightful October climate of tide-water Virginia. All the participants, whether official or non-official, civil or military, will live in tents or on shipboard. There is ample camping ground for all who choose to go. A family or party of friends going with tents and cot-beds, prepared to rough it for a week, will be pretty sure to gain a novel and delightful experience. There will be temperary restaurants to feed the multitude, so the visitors who want to try camp life need only make provisions for shelter and sleep. Many thousands will live on board the steamers which will carry excursionists from nearly all the Atlantic ports. The chief attraction of the occasion for the multitude will be, of course, the military and naval displays, which will be much the most imposing warlike pageants witnessed in this country since the Rebellion closed. The volunteer troops will contend for a prize offered the best drifled battafion-a cup, now making by Tiffany, adorned by relief portraits of Warren, Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, DeGrasse and Steuben, of gether. In 1879 not more than three hundred the Revolutionary period, and President Garfield and General Hancock. The President, it will be remembered, was to have delivered an address at General Haucock's portrait is chosen because he will be the commander of the

specie and legal-tenders, while on August 24 more fully agreed, in opposition to the pro- on all industries in the island, take the fact that | Colonel J. E. Payton, the general manager of the affair, says there is need of further funds to pay for the building of wharves to accommodate the excursion steamers and temporary structures for the use of visitors who come to spend but a single day and will need she ter in case of storms. There will also be some expenses in connection with entertaining the foreign visitors which will fall upon the Yorktown Association for which no prorision is yet made. Subscriptions are solicited to the shares of stock of the Association, which are issued in the form of handsomely engraved certificates designed to be framed and serve as mementos of the celebration. They are sold at \$10 each

God save the President! is the prayer of the whole

It is a credit to the hearts of the American people that while the President continues to hover tween life and death they are unable to take any interest in politics.

Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, is in a curious predicament. He wishes to retire from public life, and his supporters won't allow him to. He publishes a card saying he is not a candidate for renomination, and means what he says, but the Republican newspapers coolly inform the public that he is not the person to decide the question, that the State the person to decide the question, that the State needs his services, and that the thing to do is to pay no attention to his wisbes, but renominate him and recleet him. It looks as if the Governor would have to subtait. He is suffering the penalty of being a good and faithful officer.

There is nothing heard in Virginia new of the Bourbons' devotion to the full payment of the State debt. They are ignoring the question entirely, This might have been expected. Hitherto they have maintained their devotion during the campaign, and have forgotten the question entirely after election. This year their zeal ended with their platform declaration, and they are expending all their strength on a scheme to defeat the tion ticket by means of lorged letters. What they want is to get the offices. If they get them, the "public debt," says the leading organ, The Richmond Dispatch, "may go to the dogs." There is nothing in this position; it is only avowed openly, that

Chalmers says there is no danger of a Bourbon defeat in Mississippi. He has implicit faith, doubt-lesss, in the counting-out ab lities of his party.

The rural Democratic press is ca ling for the political annihitation of John Kelly. Suppose they come here and under(ake the job.

General Lowry, the Bourbon candidate for Governor of Mississippi, said in a recent speech that he but "echoed the sentiments of every Democrat in the State when he announced himself in favor of free schools, a free ballot and a fair count, for these were indispensable to a free government. He had never favored the disfranchisement of a voter by fraud or otherwise, and never would." That sounds very handsome, but it is only sound. General Lowry and the other leaders of the party give the lie to their words by refusing to give the Republicans their legal share of the commissioners of election. They shout for a "free ballot and a fair count," and then deliberately make preparations to make a fair count impossible. Where is the protest of *The* Vicksburg iterald against this crime? It has hitherto

genius as his father. The wouth is among the most promising of the Belgian artists.

Lord Beaconsfield's home of Hughenden Manor has just been let, it is rumored, to Madame Elise, the fashionable London dressmaker. "Madame Elisa" who is Mrs. Isaacson in private life, is a person of

Mario, once the greatest of teners, has grown perfeetly gray but is still fresh and youthful in na ura In his Italian ho ne he occupies a great deal of his leisure in carpentering and carving, being in both tra es exceedingly clever.

Mr. Winter Jones, the late Librarian of the British Museum, was the son of that John Jones known as the author of "Little Goody Two Shoes." Mr. Winter Jones, among his literary friends, prided himself much upon his descent

The young Czar is described as a man of sincere piety, and a regular attendant at church. He is particularly fond of the chants, and maintains at his own expense two splendid choirs at the chapel at Peterhoff.

Augusta, Empress of Germany, is one of the kindest of women. She is especially foud of children and good to them. She has appropriated a large part of her grounds at toble tz for a poor children's playground. She has had swings put up and has provided a large stock of outdoor playthings. It is one of the kind old lady's chief pleasures to drive part the spot and see her little surjects amusing themselves; and she adds to their happiness and her own by distributing generous supplies of cakes and sweetmeats.

The Emperor William takes a paternal interest in the smallest trifles connected with the business and amusements of his capital. Owing to an alleged slight, caused by the part of Dinorah having been bestowed upon a rival singer, Mdlle. Schumann, one of the prima donne of the Royal Opera, has lately chosen to submit her resignation direct to the Emperor. The agel monarch had great difficulty in persuading the injured lady to withdraw her threat and continue to grace the boards of the Royal Opera. Opera.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore is raising funds in order to have tried in Virginia a test case on the constitutionality of tas license tax now imposed in Virginia and North Carolina upon non-resident salesmen.

It is hardly to be supposed that the French officers who witnessed the recent review and manusures of the German army in Hanover, as they stood win note-books in hand to watch the artillery practice, were aware that the guns were served with powder captured in Metz and other arsenals during the campaign which made Germany an Empire and France a Republic, and robbed the latter of two choice provinces. Yet such, it is said, was the fact. Of such powder there is still great store in Germany, though it would only seem to be thought suitable for the baser purpose of blank cart-

With a spirit of innuendo, unintentional, perhaps, such as is commonly supposed to exist only between the great rival cities of the West, a London paper remarks that "another gorilla has just been added to the population of Liverpool," How large a proportion of the population of that city belongs to the genus Sima does not appear, but the public is assured that the new-comer, an emigrant from Sette Cama, Africa, is making great progress in his education, and premises to be an ornament to his race. During the voyage to England his friends complained that he did not exhibit feel-ings of gratitude for the attention paid him, and that he only showed his teeth. In the end, however, in stend of his teeth, he showed a remarkable spirit of friendliness to those around him, and walked up and down the steamer's deck in the most affable munner. "He is expected to prove," says the paper referred to, "a great social acquisition, and, after a tem strary celipse by the Prince of Walca, may develop into one of the chief attractions of Liverpool."

According to a recently published Blue-Book there were last year in the reform schools of England and Scotland 5,927 children, of whom 4,857 were boys and 1.070 girls; and the total expenditure was £134,080, of which £91,781 was paid by the Tre The number of children in industrial schools was 15.136 -boys, 11,913; girls, 3,223-and the total expenditure was £316,175, of which £167,639 was paid by the Treasury. Reformatory schools have not increased since 1864 to any considerable extent; industrial schools on the centrary, have steadily increased, and are suil increasing. The inspector speaks well of the efficiency of the schools. The present number of reformatory schools is 64-52 in England and 12 in Scotland; of certided industrial schools, 130-96 in England and 34 in Scotland. There was a decided decrease in the of juvenile offenders committed last year in England compared with preceding years. The total was 5,579, the lowest for the twenty years since 1861. Last year the number was 6,810; and in 1869, the highest year, the number was 0,810; and in 1808, the nighest year, the number was 10,314. Of the 5,579, 4,786 were hove and 793 girls. The number of adults committed during the year was 160,684. In Scotland, however, there is a sight increase. The invenile committenests were 1,388, compared with 1,097 in each of the two preceding years. The number of adult commitments was 49,575, acadest 43,878 in 1879. The Cleveland Leader reports a comedy

real life which took place in Eric, Penn., last week. hereine was a buxon young woman, whose husband disd a year ago. When she had worn her weeds six months the would-be here of the play came a-wooing, and his attentions not being distasteful to the widow sented to marry him in tweive mouths and a day from the date of her first husband's death. The happy day fell on Wednesday last, and the ceremony was to take place at the bride's house. A magnificent wedding feast was prepared, and about sixty guests were invited. The hour appointed for the marriage was 6 p. m. In the forenoon the bridegroom-elect went off to invite a few friends in the country, who had been forgotten, The afternoon mail brought a postal card from him, stating that he had conscientions scruples about marrying a woman so recently widowed. He would make it a matter of prayer, and would abide the result of his feelings when through. She was not to take this as a positive declination to marry, but if he did not arrive at 6 o'clock p. m. she might consider the marriage "off." The widow did not faint, nor go into hysteries, but donned her wedding attire and welcomed her guests with a smiling face. At 6 o'clock all the guests were there, and with them, of course, the minister; but no bridegroom had appeared, With unrufiled countenance the expectant bride " called the meeting to order," and read aloud the recreant lover's eard. When the storm of surprise and denunciation had subsided she abled "But that needn't spoil the dinner," and thereupon the guests fell to banqueting, none more heartly than the mistress of the house herself. When the table was cleared dancing began, and an elderly bachelor led the German with the disappointed (f) bride. He bename so chamored of her that within an hour he procame so chamored of her that within an hour he posed; he was accepted; the minister was recalled; at 11 p. m. the wedding took place, with the new by groom. But searcely had the bridal kiss been stowed when in rushed the too-conselections is who, after a pretracted season of prayer, had conducted to come back and wed. He was just in time to congrue that the bride, not his now, but another's, and thastily stole away, resolved within to stifle consected or he sought another bride.

### PUBLIC OPINION.

No one ever saw a kicking corpse. From which we infer that John Kelly is yet in the land of the living.—[Albany Journal (Rep.)

The Star Route people have probably conuded that the Postmaster-tieneral is the very worst all the James boys.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Deta)

New-York Democrats seem to be preparing for the sort of duel described by Captain Marryat. A quarrel arose among three friends. One man quarrelied with another, and that other with a third. It was settled by a triangular duel. Each man fired at and hit the man with whom he had no quarrel, and they all wore badly hurt.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

GOOD AND TIMELY ADVICE.

Extraordinary care should be exercised to nominate good and competent kepublicans, met of moral and political integrity, for office; they should be selected not at all with reference to former factional disclosure, but as true and meritorious Republicans, but as true and meritorious Republicans. selected not at all with reference to former factional di-visions, but as true and meritorious Republicans, worthy of responsible and honorable representative po-sitions. Our best men, our business citizens who have large interests at stake, should attend the Republican cancers in larger force than ever before; they should assert themselves as they may in behalf of the best ideas and best tuch, and so assure the best nonlinations, State, District and National. True men in times like these will meet and fearlessly discharge their political duties to the State and the country—duties involving a sacred and imperative obligation second only to those they owe to the Creator.

A POLITICAL "WHAT-IS-IT."

From The Cleveland Herald (Rep.)

A POLITICAL "WHAT-IS-IT."

Found impossible. Where is the protest of The Vickaburg iterald against this crime? It has hitherto been brave enough in denouncing such outrages against justice and law.

The Democrats are dreadfully afraid there will not be a Republican quarrel in this State. One would think their own quarrel was big enough to satisfy them.

PERSONAL.

The Marquise de Rochambeau who has a great liking for America, will, it is reported, accompany, her hasband upon his visit to this country.

M. Jan Van Beers, the popular Flemish poet, has a son who, manother field of art, shows as much.